

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JESSE NIETO, JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

CALIBER HOME LOANS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

No. 2:20-cv-00422-JAM-JDP (PS)

ORDER VACATING NOVEMBER 4, 2021  
INITIAL SCHEDULING CONFERENCE

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
THAT THIS CASE BE DISMISSED FOR  
PLAINTIFF'S FAILURES TO PROSECUTE  
AND TO COMPLY WITH COURT ORDERS

OBJECTIONS DUE WITHIN 14 DAYS

This matter is before the court because of plaintiff's repeated failures to prosecute and comply with court orders. On July 30, the court issued its first order to show cause against plaintiff for failure to comply with a court order. ECF No. 24. The then-assigned magistrate judge recommended dismissal on August 19, 2020. ECF No. 25. On September 2, 2020, plaintiff objected to that recommendation, ECF No. 27, and the court gave plaintiff another opportunity to prosecute, ECF No. 29. On October 15, 2020, the court held an initial scheduling conference and plaintiff failed to appear. ECF No. 33.

On September 1, 2021, the court issued an order resetting the initial scheduling conference for September 30, 2021 and directing the parties to file a joint status report seven days prior. ECF No. 43. Defendants timely filed a status report. ECF No. 44. Plaintiff, however, failed to

1 separately file his own status report or join in defendant's filing. On September 28, 2021, the  
2 court moved the initial scheduling conference and ordered plaintiff to show cause why sanctions  
3 should not be imposed for his failure to comply with the court's order. ECF No. 45. Plaintiff has  
4 not responded to the court's order to show cause and the time to do so has passed.

5 To manage its docket effectively, the court imposes deadlines on litigants and requires  
6 litigants to meet those deadlines. The court may dismiss a case for plaintiff's failure to prosecute  
7 or failure to comply with a court order. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); *Hells Canyon Pres. Council v.*  
8 *U.S. Forest Serv.*, 403 F.3d 683, 689 (9th Cir. 2005). Involuntary dismissal is a harsh penalty, but  
9 a district court has a duty to administer justice expeditiously and avoid needless burden for the  
10 parties. *See Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002); Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.

11 In considering whether to dismiss the case for failure to prosecute, a court ordinarily  
12 considers five factors: "(1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the  
13 court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy  
14 favoring disposition of cases on their merits and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions."  
15 *Omstead v. Dell, Inc.*, 594 F.3d 1081, 1084 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779  
16 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir.1986)). These heuristic factors merely guide the court's inquiry; they  
17 are not conditions precedent for dismissal. *See In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Products*  
18 *Liability Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006).

19 "The public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal."  
20 *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Yourish v. California*  
21 *Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999)). Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of  
22 dismissal.

23 Turning to the risk of prejudice, pendency of a lawsuit, on its own, is not sufficiently  
24 prejudicial to warrant dismissal. *Id.* (citing *Yourish*, 191 F.3d at 991). However, delay inherently  
25 increases the risk that witnesses' memories will fade and evidence will become stale, *id.* at 643,  
26 and it is plaintiff's failure to prosecute this case that is causing delay. Therefore, the third factor  
27 weighs in favor of dismissal.

1 As for the availability of lesser sanctions, at this stage in the proceedings there is little  
2 available to the court that would constitute a satisfactory lesser sanction while protecting the court  
3 from further unnecessary expenditure of its scarce resources. Monetary sanctions are of little use,  
4 considering plaintiff's repeated violations of court orders, and the preclusion of evidence or  
5 witnesses is not available. While dismissal is a harsh sanction, no lesser sanction is available.

6 Finally, because public policy favors disposition on the merits, this factor weighs against  
7 dismissal. *Id.*

8 After weighing the factors, including the court's need to manage its docket, the court finds  
9 dismissal appropriate. The court will recommend dismissal without prejudice.

#### 10 **Order**

11 The initial scheduling conference set for November 4, 2021 is vacated.

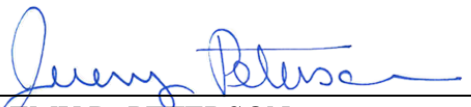
#### 12 **Findings and Recommendations**

13 Accordingly, I recommend that the case be dismissed without prejudice for plaintiff's  
14 failures to prosecute and to comply with court orders.

15 I submit these findings and recommendations to the U.S. district judge presiding over the  
16 case under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 304. Within fourteen days of the service of  
17 the findings and recommendations, the parties may file written objections to the findings and  
18 recommendations with the court and serve a copy on all parties. The document containing the  
19 objections must be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and  
20 Recommendations." The presiding district judge will then review the findings and  
21 recommendations under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C).

22  
23 IT IS SO ORDERED.

24 Dated: October 20, 2021

  
25 JEREMY D. PETERSON  
26 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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